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vicious and selfish policy which has prevailed in both war and peace. There can be no hope or reliance placed in organized and institutionalized religion until a moral and social spirit has been introduced and made dominant:

On November 11, 1918, as I came back from telling the news of the armistice to a family of Belgian exiles who had wept with joy, I passed the buildings of a big endowed school. The boys were assembled in the hall, and were apparently singing all the doggerel verses of "God Save the King." I listened, trying to imagine the hymns that were being sung before other national flags in all the schools of the Allies; and a conviction swept through me that the special task of our generation might be so to work and think as to be able to hand on to the boys and girls who fifty years hence, at some other turning point of world-history, may gather in the schools, the heritage of a world-outlook deeper and wider, and more helpful than that of modern Christendom.

While suggesting problems rather than solving them, the book is extremely significant, and it will serve to reinforce in the study of international relations the too often forgotten fact that international law and diplomacy are by themselves inadequate to the task of securing international peace and good-will, that their results will be no better than the ideas and motives behind them, and that if we are to have any respectable hope for sound and peaceful international relations in the future the present social heritage in this field must not only be modified but completely revolutionized:

World-law can never be a substitute for world-policy, and if it is to be an efficient guide and instrument of world-policy it requires, even more urgently than national law, a fundamental psychological analysis.

HARRY E. BARNES,
Clark University.

International Relations. By STEPHEN HALEY ALLEN. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1920, 672 pp.

"The design of this work," the author says, "is to present as clearly and concisely as possible the ancient and modern conceptions of a nation, the attribute of ultimate sovereignty claimed for it, its composition and boundaries, the laws and customs followed in international dealings, and, more particularly, the modern progress in regulating international intercourse by international conventions, efforts to prevent war by arbitration and mediation, and to mitigate its barbarities when it does come."

The same ground has been plowed many times before and it cannot be said that Mr. Allen has turned up any new soil. He begins by discussing early conceptions of sovereignty and international relations, the want of a sanction for international regulations, treaties, and European political congresses. Four chapters deal with international unions, two with the Hague Conferences, and one with the "Common Property of All Nations" on the sea and in the air. A concluding chapter includes the Treaty of Peace with Germany and there are numerous documents quoted extensively in the text. Except for the fullness of treatment the same subject matter will be found in the textbooks on international law.

Mr. Allen's conception of international relations is almost entirely legal and there is little about the realities of intercourse among nations. In dealing with the welfare conventions and international unions, Mr. Allen recognizes that science has shortened distances, but he says nothing about the new orientation of *Weltpolitik* which has resulted from colonial development, the control of backward areas, the scramble after raw materials, and the other economic prizes which are among the ruling factors in present international politics. There is no discussion, furthermore, of such tarnished phrases as "national honor," "vital interests" or "reasons of state" which have covered a multitude of international sins. Little if anything is said about disarmament or popular control of foreign policy, which are surely two rather important questions of international relations.

Mr. Allen's book is written very simply and in non-technical language. It ought to be of some convenience since it contains the texts of a number of international agreements.

LINDSAY ROGERS,
Harvard University.

Diplomacy and the Study of International Relations. By D. P. HEATLEY. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1919, xvi, 292 pp.

The title of this book indicates its two subdivisions. These are an essay of seventy-six pages entitled "Diplomacy and the Conduct of Foreign Policy;" and materials for the study of international relations, collected under the heading "The Literature of International Relations." The latter fills 130 pages. There is an appendix of twenty-eight pages made up of extracts from books and documents referred to in the body of the book. The work therefore consists largely of materials for study rather than